

the various diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned on the label and wrapper upon each of the packages containing the article and in the circular and booklet inclosed in each of said packages, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 23, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

SS09. Misbranding of Palmo Tablets. U. S. * * * v. 28 Packages of Palmo Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13609. Inv. No. 26625. S. No. C-2361.)

On or about September 3, 1920, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 28 packages of Palmo Tablets, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the McCullough Drug Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind., May 31, 1920, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the tablets consisted essentially of plant extractives, including damiana and nux vomica, iron phosphate, and a small amount of phosphorus.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect thereof, (box) "A * * * remedy for many Nervous Disorders * * * irritability, weakness, depression, etc. * * * for men or women who are run-down generally and who lack energy or ambition," (circular) "No one can attain * * * success * * * without an abundance of vitality or nerve force * * * excesses of the usual kind * * * may bring about this condition * * * we have * * * reliable treatment for just such cases * * * Palmo Tablets re-animate and re-vitalize. They are * * * for Nervous Exhaustion or Debility, Depression or Despondency, Irritability, Fretfulness, Fidgets, Lack of Tone," falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a remedy for the various diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned upon the label of the boxes containing the article and in the circular inclosed therein, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 23, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

SS10. Adulteration and misbranding of lemon extract. U. S. * * * v. 5 Gross Bottles of Lemon Extract. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11586. I. S. No. 16372-r. S. No. E-1853.)

On January 8, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 gross bottles of lemon extract, remaining unsold in the original packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Okay Extract Co., New York, N. Y., October 19, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Lion Brand Pure Lemon Extract specially prepared by the Okay Extract Co., New York. We guarantee the contents of this package to be satisfactory in every way;" (bottle) "Lion Brand Pure Lemon Extract specially prepared by the Okay Extract Co., New York."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that dilute alcohol containing a trace of citral product had been mixed and packed with said lemon extract so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the printing and labels hereinbefore quoted were false and misleading and deceived and misled purchasers of the article, for the further reason that the article was an imitation of, and offered for sale under the name of, another article, and for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents of said packages was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof.

On December 1, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8811. Misbranding of Gauvin's Cough Syrup and Sirop D'Anis (sirup of anise). U. S. * * * v. 222 Bottles of Sirop D'Anis and 168 Bottles and 18 Bottles of Gauvin's Cough Syrup. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 12664, 12665, 12666, 12667, 12668. I. S. Nos. 901-r, 903-r, 904-r, 909-r, 907-r. S. Nos. E-2186, E-2187, E-2164, E-2179, E-2180.)

On May 22, 1920, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of certain quantities of drugs, as follows, 132 bottles at Ogdensburg, N. Y., 36 bottles at Malone, N. Y., and 18 bottles at Albany, N. Y., of Gauvin's Cough Syrup, shipped on or about August 26, 1919, and on or about March 1, 1920, and 36 bottles and 186 bottles at Ogdensburg, of Sirop D'Anis, shipped on or about August 30, 1919, alleging that the articles had been shipped by J. A. E. Gauvin, Lowell, Mass., and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The Gauvin's Cough Syrup was labeled in part: (Ogdensburg and Malone consignments) (bottle) "For * * * La Grippe; Whooping Cough & all affections of the Throat and Lungs;" (carton, English and French) "Recommended for La Grippe, Whooping-Cough and all Throat and Pulmonary Diseases * * * A safe and active Remedy for all Diseases of the Respiratory Organs * * * La Grippe; Whooping-Cough and all Throat and Lung Diseases;" (circular) "* * * Successfully used in all affections of the Throat, Bronchi and Lungs * * * especially indicated and recommended in the treatment of all cases of Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping-Cough, Influenza and in the first stages of Consumption * * * Tuberculosis * * * ailments of the Chest * * * Spasmodic Coughs * * *;" (circular, French) "* * * Used against all affections of the Throat, Bronchi and Lungs * * * Gauvin's Cough Syrup is fully indicated and recommended for the treatment of the most serious cases of Colds, Bronchitis, the most obstinate Catarrhs, Asthma, Whooping-Cough, Grippe, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the first stages of Consumption * * * Tuberculosis and * * * Epidemic Grippe * * * Diseases of Chest * * * Gastric Disorders;" (Albany consignment) (bottle) "For